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Crockett, Mrs. Elias  
Mrs. Baynor Little  
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# The Oxford County Citizen.

VOLUME XXXII—NUMBER 43

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1927.

4 Cents Per Copy—\$2.00 Per Year

## THE J. E. JONES LETTER

### SITTING PRETTY

All Government authorities say that the industrial situation of the country is in a satisfactory condition. Certain lines of activity have been going through a period of seasonal quiet, but the financial condition is found to be all right with plenty of employment. Many parts of the country are found to have carried on building construction to a point beyond the needs of their communities. The country is glutted with "used cars," and automobile manufacturers do not look for as big a year in 1927 as they had in 1926.

Congress is not going to do anything exciting this Winter except to pass the McNary-Hangen bill. The lawmakers feel that this is what the farmers of the country want, and they are going to give them the legislation they are demanding.

### MCADOO IN THE EAST

Political prophets are busy with Democratic candidates for the next presidential nomination. Mr. McAdoo's recent appearance in the East has thrilled his supporters in Washington and New York. The anti-Smith Democrats are boosting right now for Mr. McAdoo. All the Democratic leaders are straining their eyesight in looking forward for a Moses to lead them. Neither Smith nor McAdoo quite suits them.

### ALL ABOARD FOR PANAMA

A Government transport will leave New York for the Panama Canal on March 5. Under the law Congressmen can ride on it free, and members of their family can make the Panama trip for \$51. The indications are that this ship, the Cristobal, will be filled with joyriding statesmen. They will just have time to close up their offices after the end of the session of Congress, and make the return trip to Panama before going back to their homes.

### MUSIC HATH CHARMS IN PANAMA

Panama is pictured as a land of music and romance by Alfred San Mateo, the great European violinist who will be heard in forty American cities during the coming year, following his debut at Carnegie Hall in New York on February 25. He was born in Panama, and was first sent to Europe by the Panama government for his violin studies in Paris, where he won the coveted Premier Prix of the Conservatoire.

"Americans think of Panama mainly in terms of the big canal," says San Mateo, "whereas it really is the most romantic of all the lands of Spanish America. Music is its goddess, coupled with dancing. An adventurous traveler will spend a very happy winter on the isthmus, mingling with the dancing natives in their gay street fetes and ever recurring holiday diversions, hunting for caches of buried treasure, re-creating school book memories of Morgan and his buccannery, fishing, swimming, boating, haunting the exotic Hindu shops and smelly Chinese bazzars."

"Music is a far more important part of the ordinary educational routine in Panama than in America. I was taught to play a violin before I learned to read, and the former accomplishment always seemed much more important to me than the latter."

San Mateo predicts a great revival of interest in Spanish music throughout the world. As for himself, however, he is an international musical figure rather than an apostle of Spanish music. In the violin classes he has no living recollections of Kreisler. His first American appearance is a landmark in the country's musical history.

### CURIOUS THE MOVIES

There is a demand in Washington that there be no demand to have Congress legislate so that the motion picture industry should be "compelled to show our moral and civil laws." The route for regulation through a centralized authority is proposed to make the Government a sort of censor of the silent drama. The moving picture producers are thus "at odds" as they point to the H. without much trouble.

### PAKIDIPLOMAS

Attempts are being made to secure by action in Congress and in all the States to prohibit the issuing of diplomas by questionable institutions. It is claimed that in some of the States that diplomas are issued at fancy prices to "graduate" "white you wait."

### STILL CROWDING

Official estimates by the Bureau of Official estimates by the Bureau of

(Continued on page 8)

## BETHEL AND VICINITY

Mr. Garard Eames was home from Bates College the first of the week.

Mr. George Harlow was a business visitor in South Paris, Wednesday.

Mr. D. H. Spearin was the guest of relatives in Portland over the week end.

Mr. F. Perley Flint returned Saturday from the Sportsmen's Show, Boston.

Mr. Henry Flint has purchased the P. B. Hall pool room on Main Street.

Miss Hazel Luxton of West Bethel has employment in the home of W. C. Bryant.

Rev. Charles Easternhouse has rooms at the home of Mrs. William Griffin on Main Street.

Mr. Samuel Sprad of Berlin, N. H., was a caller at the home of D. M. Forbes, Sunday.

Mrs. C. W. Bell of South Paris has been visiting her sister, Mrs. D. T. Martin, the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Edwards and daughter, Dorothy, were in Portland the last of the week.

Mr. F. E. Russell was in Augusta, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week on school matters.

Mrs. F. E. Russell was called to New Vineland, Me., last week by the death of her sister-in-law.

Judge H. H. Hastings and Hon. E. C. Park are attending Supreme Judicial Court at South Paris.

The Misses Norris and Marion Frost left Friday for Keene, N. H., where the latter is teaching school.

Mr. Albert Clark of Arlington, Mass., was the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Clark, Sunday.

There will be a Valentine social at the Grange Hall, Saturday, for the children. Admission, 10 cents.

Friends of Harry Isaacson of Auburn are extending sympathy to him on the damage to his home Monday night by fire.

Miss Esther Tyler and friend, Miss Marian Jordan, from Portland were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Tyler.

Mrs. Ella Mansfield returned last week from Portsmouth, N. H., where she has been spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. Paul Badger.

Messrs. A. Van Den Kerckhoven and William G. Holt are attending Supreme Judicial Court at South Paris, serving as traveling jurors from this town.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Levy of Boston, Mass., visited last week, before leaving for Los Angeles, Calif., where they will reside.

Miss Dorothy Townsend, who has been doing practice work in the schools at Rockland, Me., has returned to Farmington Normal School to complete the teacher training course.

Miss Martin W. Bragman of Farmington, Ohio, William Parker of Standish, Me., and Mr. and Mrs. John A. Forbes of Alfred, Me., were called here and away by the death of their mother, Mrs. Annie Tidswell.

A steam plan owned by the Maine Farm Corporation at Standish, N. H., passed the road from Bethel to Bethel, Tuesday. It is possible now to run an automobile from Bethel to Standish, N. H., without much trouble.

F. L. Greenleaf, Optometrist, of 107 S. Main St., Lewiston, will be at R. S. Greenleaf's, 11 Park St., Bethel, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1927, for the purpose of examining eyes. Glasses adjusted free please do not overstep the many of the make appointments with S. B. Greenleaf by.

A dinner party was given Tuesday evening by Mrs. Ella Mansfield in honor of Rev. and Mrs. R. T. Achenbach, who are leaving Bethel soon. After the dinner hour the evening was spent in various pleasant ways. The guests were: Rev. and Mrs. R. T. Achenbach, Miss Nellie Whitman, Mrs. Sadie Tuell, Mrs. A. E. Hartlek, Mrs. L. H. Olney, Mrs. Melissa Tuell, Miss Carrie Wright, Miss Harriet Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Irving L. Carrer and the hostess, Mrs. Ella Mansfield.

## "ARE YOU A MASON?"

The local play to be given in Odeon Hall, Friday evening, Feb. 18, 1927, under the auspices of the Parent-Teacher Association, promises to be a good one.

This play is produced by special arrangement with Samuel French of New York and the local sponsors are paying a good royalty—but the play is worth it.

The cast contains many of our prominent people with dramatic talent and is capably managed by Mrs. Ralph Young and coached by Miss Freeman.

About a year ago "Deacon Dubs," under the same management with practically the same players, made a big hit and netted a substantial sum for the Parent-Teacher people who have expended it wisely in buying play-room equipment, athletic goods, magazines, skating pond and many other useful things for the school children.

"Are You A Mason?" is a comedy in three acts. It's full of laughs and fun and mystery.

It's a story of the present time with a strong minded mother who dominates her husband, her suffering husband, daughters, son-in-law, and all with whom she comes in contact. They are her match in the long run and mirth-provoking dilemma and frustrated courtship all come out right.

Don't forget the time, Feb. 18, Odeon Hall. Popular prices and reserved seats on sale at Bossmann's Drug Store.

Specialties will be supplied by the schools. The following is the cast: George Fisher, stock broker.

Nicholas Mather, Frank Perry, his friend, Nahum Moore, Amos Bloodgood, Perry's father-in-law, Hugh Thurston.

John Halton, a gentleman farmer from up State.

Herbert C. Rowe, Hamilton Travers, doortender at cabaret.

Policeman.

Leslie Davis, Ernest Morrison, a young architect.

Ernest Blalock, Mrs. Caroline Bloodgood.

Mrs. Wade Thurston, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Laurence Lord, Anna and Lola, her daughters.

Madelyn Harding, Lola Gaudet, Mrs. Halton, Halton's wife.

Lottie, back to Perry's, Frances Babbs, Fanchon, Armitage, cloak model at H. Jolivet's, Mrs. Archie Verelle, Merrick's five piece orchestra will be in attendance.

A social dance will follow the play with excellent music.

PLOUGH VS. ROLLER

There has been quite a controversy about this Winter, as every body knows, about ploughing or roller roads.

Ploughing was an expensive road several years ago in an effort to keep up with modern mode of travel, and in every case has proven a great success. Roller roads are a thing of the past. Before the war, however, the wonderful advantages of roller roads on tanks there was no other known way to make them. There was no way to get to the bottom so as to go on top, even though it was a piece of work as well as uncomfortable.

It takes three pairs of horses to pull the roller alone and it's not heavy enough to do any great amount of good. Ploughing makes a day in a week's work for each horse and in most places the roller has to be hauled back and forth several times to get the road made. It takes three pairs of horses to pull the roller alone and it's not heavy enough to do any great amount of good.

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## GRANGE NEWS

### OXFORD POMONA

Contrary to the usual custom, the weather and roads were perfect on Tuesday, February 1, and a large delegation gathered with Franklin Grange for the second meeting of the year of Oxford Pomona. Automobiles carried quite a few of the families, even in midwinter. All officers were present at the call, except the Lady Asst. Steward, whose place was supplied by Bessie Cochman of Franklin Grange. Voted to adopt resolutions of East Pleasant Grange.

Six candidates were instructed in fifth degree. Reeves was then declared for dinner as usual, this was an excellent one, as is always served by the ladies of Franklin Grange.

The afternoon session opened with the roll call of Granges as follows: Hebron, 2; Paris, 23; Norway, 16; Bethel, 6; Oxford, 3; Bear Mountain, 2; Franklin, 23; Pleasant Valley, 2; Alder River, 1; Bear River, 4; Round Mountain, 1; West Paris, 13; Pleasant, 2; Perry, 1.

Voted to send \$10 to the Children's Home at Augusta.

The lecturer then gave his program during the open session.

Seeg, Marching through Georgia.

Chorus.

Address of Welcome, By the Master of Franklin Grange, G. W. Cochman.

Response, P. E. Russell of Bethel Grange.

Piano Duet with encore, Annie Davis and Harriet Abbott.

Talk on the Paper Industry at Berlin, C. P. Kimball.

Vocal Duet with encore, Annie Davis and Cora Perkins. Violin accompaniment by Mr. Elsieher.

Address, Frank P. Washburn, Commissioner of Agriculture.

This was a talk on what the State of Maine is doing for Agriculture. He spoke of the University of Maine and its good work. 66% of the boys, he said, go back to the farms. The appropriations of the State and Federal Government are \$108,000 with \$3,000 more from the County. 70% of the blackberries used are raised in Maine and are sent to 24 different States.

Maine also has one half of the certified seed used.

Mr. Washburn used lantern slides to illustrate his lecture, which gave a better idea of the certifying of seed potatoes, Maine State College, spraying, sanitation, and various other points.

A rising vote of thanks showed the hearty appreciation of all.

Song by all, Grace, Mary, Hallelujah story.

Pantomime, The Lamp Went Out, by members of Franklin Grange.

Question: Resolved that the daily newspaper is of more benefit to the farmer than the magazine. Remarks on this were made by Mrs. Perkins, Russell, Kimball, Bates, and others.

Closing song, God Be With You Till We Meet Again.

Next meeting to be with West Paris Grange, March 1.

A committee consisting of the Master, Overseer, Lecturer and their wives was appointed to make plans for a degree staff, tubers, etc.

BETHEL ORANGE

The following program was presented at the regular meeting of Bethel Grange, Feb. 8.

Opening Song.

Invocation.

Violin solo, concert.

A description and talk about the house in Washington where Lincoln died was given by Elsie H. H.

Reading.

Excerpts from the story by the President on "Honesty" was read by P. E. Russell.

Maine.

Grange Orchestra.

Local hour with games and elaboration.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Hocking were visiting relatives on the last of the week.

Word has been received from Mrs. H. Foster of Everett, Mass., is in very poor health. Mr. Foster and wife spend the summer months at the Foster home on Sunday River. His many friends hope for a speedy recovery.

Mr. Alger Gallant, an employee of H. P. Thurston & Son's mill came very near a serious accident one day last week. He was assisting Perry Black in handling a large birch bark when Thurston's birch hook slipped striking Gallant on the bridge of the nose, breaking both bones. He was rushed to a doctor's where the wound was dressed. An eighth of an inch either way and he would have lost an eye.

## BASKET BALL

### GOULD SUFFERS FIRST DEFEAT

Gorham Normal defeated the Gould E. Tidswell, passed away Friday morning. Academy boys at Gorham in a rather rough and tumble game, Friday evening. Gould by the score of 30 to 21. Connors, Jensen and Macomber of Gorham Normal starred. Summary:

Gorham

Macomber, 12.

Macomber, 12.

Connors, 12.

Ballard, 12.

Jensen, 12.

LeBeau, 12.

Harriman, 12.

Lessard, 12.

Totals.

Gould

Holmes, 12.

Willard, 12.

Connors, 12.

Austin, 12.

Marshall, 12.

Parsons, 12.

Totals.

Referee, Palmer (Norway). Timer, Russell. Scorer, Haselton.

The Gould boys play Norway High School on the local floor Friday, Feb. 11. This game should prove to be one of the best of the season, and the home team will have to be in top form to win.

Norway defeated South Paris last week 23 to 10, whereas Gould barely noted out South Paris by one point. There will be two inter-class games in the boys' series previous to the big game.

The preliminary games will start at 7 o'clock sharp, between the Juniors and Sophomores, and the Seniors and Freshmen.

Coch Kennedy was in Norway last Wednesday where he refereed the Norway-South Paris basket ball game.

Sophomores 24—Seniors 17

The Sophomores defeated the Seniors by a score of 24-17 in the second game played Friday night. Both were class games and had in played or forfeited.

E. Bean rolled in the baskets for the Seniors and R. Sawyer for the Sophomores. It is hoped the Seniors will show better play later on in the other class games.

Sophomores

M. Lane, 12.

A. Bean, 12.

R. Sawyer, 12.

B. Carter, 12.



1809

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

1865



## Lincoln-Douglas Debate Greatest in Our History

Lincoln first attracted national attention in the Lincoln-Douglas debate in 1858. Concerning this debate a writer who heard it says: "Both with reference to the ability of the speakers and its influence upon opinion and events, it was unquestionably the most important in American history; that the speeches of Lincoln, published, circulated and read throughout the free states, did more than any other agency in creating public opinion which prepared the way for the overthrow of slavery." It was in speeches in that debate that Lincoln made frequent use of the declaration that "a house divided against itself shall not stand," a declaration that is both scriptural and self-evident in the application made by Lincoln: "I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward until it becomes alike lawful in all the states, old as well as new, north as well as south." The position of Douglas on the question of slavery was one of indifference. In his speeches he severely criticized the declaration of Lincoln and his application of a "house divided against itself." Douglas advocated with all his power the doctrine of "popular sovereignty"—a proposition which, as quoted by Lincoln, meant that "if one man chooses to enslave another he third man has a right to object."

At the time of this memorable discussion both Lincoln and Douglas were in the full maturity of their powers, says a writer in the Indianapolis News. Douglas began at the age of forty-five years and Lincoln four years his senior. Douglas had long been recognized as an able and powerful speaker. In Congress and in the United States senate he had been accustomed to meet the ablest debaters of the state and nation. His friends insisted that never, either in conflict with a single opponent, or when repelling the assaults of a whole party had he ever been defeated. His manner was bold, vigorous and aggressive. He was ready and fluent in language, elegant in diction, facile in resources and especially flexible with political history. Lincoln was at that time a talented speaker, having contended successfully of the bar, in the legislature and in the congress, and before the people with the ablest men of the West—indeed Douglas, with whom he always rather sought them avoided a discussion.

Such were the champions who engaged in that famous discussion before the people of Illinois, with the whole nation as spectators and audience, the political question then pending—slavery. It was not a single

combat, but extended through a whole campaign. The meetings were held in the open air, for no hall was large enough to accommodate the immense crowds that assembled at each place to hear the discussion. The speeches were published in all the principal newspapers of the country and were eagerly read by a majority of the voters in the United States. The attention of the people was thus arrested and the whole nation was aroused on this one vital question of the day. It had never been before.

Douglas secured the immediate object of the contest in retaining his seat in the United States senate; but the vigorous logic, the honesty and sincerity and the great intellectual powers exhibited by Lincoln prepared the way for his nomination and election to the Presidency two years later—which was really the goal of Douglas' ambition and the ultimate object of the Lincoln-Douglas debate.

Douglas' Patriotism.

It is a touching incident and happily illustrates the patriotism that inspired both of these statesmen, widely as they differed in political policy and keen as had been their rivalry, just as soon as the life of the republic was

involved.

Nothing in the history of Lincoln is more pathetic than the scene of his departure from Springfield on the morning of February 11, 1861, when he bade farewell to his old friends and neighbors. The scene is described by Lincoln's biographer:

"A throng of at least a thousand of Lincoln's friends and neighbors had gathered at the tiny little railroad station at Springfield to bid him good-bye. It was a cloudy, stormy morning, which served to add gloom and depression to their spirits. The leave taking became a scene of subdued anxiety, almost of solemnity. Mr. Lincoln took a position in the waiting room where his friends filed past him and solemnly pressing his hand in silent emotion. The last handshake ceremony was broken by the ringing bell and rushing train. The crowd closed about the railroad car into which the President-elect and his party had entered. Then came the central incident of the morning. Once more the bell gave notice of starting, but the conductor paused with his hand lifted to the bell rope. Mr. Lincoln appeared on the platform of the car and raised his hand to command attention. The bystanders bared their heads to the falling snowflakes and standing thus his neighbors heard his voice for the last time in the city of his home."

May Have Foreseen Fate.

Lincoln's farewell address to his Springfield neighbors is expressed in words so chaste and pathetic that it reads as if he already felt the tragic shadow of foreboding fate. "No one," he said, "can realize the sadness I feel at this parting. I now leave, not knowing when or whether ever I may return. I go to assume a task more difficult than any that has devolved upon any chief executive since Washington. Without the assistance of that Divine Being who ever attended him I cannot succeed—with that assistance I cannot fail. Trusting in Him who can go with me and remain with you, and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well. To His care I commend you, as I hope in your prayers you will commend me. I bid you an affectionate farewell. And as he waved his hand in farewell to the old home, in which he was never to return, the fervent response from many of his old friends: "God bless and keep you; God protect you." They were "sorrowing most of all for the words he spoke," impressed with a feeling that they would see his face no more.

visited the cities of Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and other places in the East on his journey from Springfield to Washington—a journey that occupied about ten days, marked by official receptions and great crowds of people anxious to see and hear the man upon whom the destinies of the country depended. Every word of the President-elect on this journey was carefully scanned for some light by which to read the troubled and uncertain future. Measuring his words with unusual caution, he avoided any announcement of policy, but the country was nevertheless able to read between the lines that it had made a mistake in the man to whom it had committed the preservation of the government.

Pathetic Leave Taking.

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Work of the Well-Known New York Sculptor, Adolph Weinman.

measured they joined hands to shield and save the country they both loved. When Abraham Lincoln walked out to the east steps of the capitol to deliver his inaugural address and take the oath of office as President of the United States—facing a great crowd of people, among whom were many who would gladly have taken his life—the man who accompanied him and who stood close by his side, the man who was the first to take his hand and pledge his affectionate support in the great task Lincoln had assumed as President of a distracted country, was Senator Stephen A. Douglas. It is a touching incident and happily illustrates the patriotism that inspired both of these statesmen, widely as they differed in political policy and keen as had been their rivalry, just as soon as the life of the republic was

involved.

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"A throng of at least a thousand of Lincoln's friends and neighbors had gathered at the tiny little railroad station at Springfield to bid him good-bye. It was a cloudy, stormy morning, which served to add gloom and depression to their spirits. The leave taking became a scene of subdued anxiety, almost of solemnity. Mr. Lincoln took a position in the waiting room where his friends filed past him and solemnly pressing his hand in silent emotion. The last handshake ceremony was broken by the ringing bell and rushing train. The crowd closed about the railroad car into which the President-elect and his party had entered. Then came the central incident of the morning. Once more the bell gave notice of starting, but the conductor paused with his hand lifted to the bell rope. Mr. Lincoln appeared on the platform of the car and raised his hand to command attention. The bystanders bared their heads to the falling snowflakes and standing thus his neighbors heard his voice for the last time in the city of his home."

May Have Foreseen Fate.

Lincoln's farewell address to his Springfield neighbors is expressed in words so chaste and pathetic that it reads as if he already felt the tragic shadow of foreboding fate. "No one," he said, "can realize the sadness I feel at this parting. I now leave, not knowing when or whether ever I may return. I go to assume a task more difficult than any that has devolved upon any chief executive since Washington. Without the assistance of that Divine Being who ever attended him I cannot succeed—with that assistance I cannot fail. Trusting in Him who can go with me and remain with you, and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well. To His care I commend you, as I hope in your prayers you will commend me. I bid you an affectionate farewell. And as he waved his hand in farewell to the old home, in which he was never to return, the fervent response from many of his old friends: "God bless and keep you; God protect you." They were "sorrowing most of all for the words he spoke," impressed with a feeling that they would see his face no more.

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# RADIO

## Certain Capacity for Best Results

### Why By-Pass Condensers in Audio Circuits Are Important Parts.

If the stopping condensers in the grid circuits of resistance-coupled amplifiers are too small they defeat the very object sought in using resistance coupling—that is, amplification of the low notes. The stopping condenser is a series-connected condenser through which the signal must pass, and a small condenser offers a very high impedance to currents of low frequency, so that these currents will be depressed. The degree of suppression at any given frequency depends, of course, on the capacity of the condenser and also on the plate resistance of the tube, on the coupling resistance in the plate circuit of the tube and on the grid leak resistance of the tube following the stopping condenser. For the ordinary values of these resistances and for the values of capacity of the condensers recommended by many designers of amplifiers the suppression is by no means negligible. In some cases the small condensers used will introduce as much distortion as poor transformers.

**Ideal Size of Condenser.**  
The ideal size of condenser in the grid circuit is one of infinite capacity, or one which is as large as is practically possible. But large condensers are both expensive and bulky, and for these reasons the larger sizes are ruled out of consideration. Perhaps the largest that need be used is a .1 microfarad unit. This condenser will introduce a distortion of less than 1 per cent for the lowest audible note. A condenser as small as .1 microfarad will not introduce more than 3 per cent suppression at 15 cycles a second and much less at higher frequencies.

But a condenser of .005 microfarad, which is often recommended for resistance-coupled amplifiers, will introduce as much as 20 per cent suppression at 15 cycles and quite notable percentages at the higher and more important frequencies. That is far from distortionless amplification. The smallest stopping condenser that should be used under any condition is an audio-frequency amplifier that may be taken as .01 microfarad, and that should be used only for ultra-selective sets. For receivers of ordinary selectivity the choice should be from the capacity range of .1 and 1 microfarad. For the smaller of these the suppression at 15 cycles is less than 7 per cent.

**Distortion is Introduced.**  
Objection has been raised to the use of the stopping condensers on the ground that it takes an appreciable time for these condensers to charge and that, as a consequence, distortion is introduced. That is not valid because the condenser does not charge, the voltage being the same on either side as far as A. C. is concerned. The small condenser is charged quickly and that is just how the suppression enters.—R. A.

**Long Cord Uses Power.**  
Although the set owner can scarcely detect it, the long extension for the speaker cord uses more "B" power. This is particularly noticeable where batteries are starting to give out, for the decrease in voltage is then more pronounced with the ordinary speaker attachment, and particularly so with the extension. For extension use the set should be equipped with a "11" storage battery or a "B" eliminator.

**Keep Batteries Upright.**  
The practice of placing dry "B" batteries on their sides or backs is strongly disapproved by battery makers. If you wish to obtain the longest possible life from your batteries keep them standing upright.

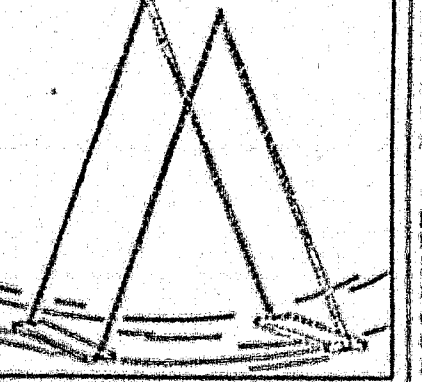
## SIMPLICITY OF RADIO

By POWELL CROSLLEY, JR.

### RADIO WAVES, TUNING

When one talks over the telephone one has wires to guide the energy where it is supposed to go and an exchange girl to give one the proper connection. But what are we to do in listening over the radio, with no wires to guide the radio waves, and no radio exchange girls? We learn very quickly what to do after acquiring a radio set. We must be our own exchange girl, turning the dials and working the controls until we get the station we want. We are told that this act of playing exchange girl is called "tuning." But what happens when we turn all these gadgets?

To understand this we will go out into the yard and get in a swing. A porch swing will do, but a rope swing is better, because it will respond more



Showing How a Swing Has a "Natural Period" of Vibration.

promptly to the atoms that we are going to make it do. We will get on the seat, above off. Then we will push as hard as we can and see how high we can swing. One thing that we notice very promptly is that we have to keep giving pushes at just the right intervals in order to swing higher and higher. If we push at the wrong times—push back when we are still going forward, for instance—we will swing around like a sailor just come ashore, with sea legs, careening this way one instant and that way the next, and getting nowhere.

Thus the swing tends to vibrate back and forth at a certain rate, just like a clock pendulum. By shortening the ropes, we can make the time of these swings, or vibrations, shorter—or by lengthening the ropes we can make it longer. The time required for one complete trip back and forth is called the "natural period" of the swing.

Now every electric circuit has a natural period, as far as the vibrations of electric current in it are concerned. The natural period is controlled by certain units in the circuit known as "condensers" and "inductances." Thus, by varying these units we are enabled to control the rate of vibration of the electric current in the circuit. Now obviously if we adjust a radio broadcast station to send out vibrating waves of a certain period, or frequency, it will be necessary, in receiving

ing this station, to adjust the receiving equipment to that same period, in order to get the best of results. The broadcasting station is like the man pushing the swing, and the receiving station like the swing. Unless one is properly timed to the other, there will be little result.

In practice, each broadcasting station is allotted, by the government, a certain specified period, frequency, or wave length, to which its equipment must be adjusted. By tuning the dials of his receiving set, and thereby changing its period, the radio listener may then shift from one broadcasting station to another.

## Few Changes in Radio in Sight, Says Expert

Dr. J. H. Dullinger, chief of the radio division of the bureau of standards, declared recently while inspecting the Koster plant in Newark with a party of 40 members of the Institute of Radio Engineers that it will be several years at least before the present radio receiver will be changed to any great extent.

"People have quit waiting for some revolutionary discovery in radio to upset present conditions, and they are taking broadcast receivers into their homes in the well-founded belief that they are getting a standardized instrument which is not going to be out of date for many years," he said.

"Any doubting Thomases who are still postponing their enjoyment of present broadcast reception, anticipating some sweeping changes, are waiting in vain. I am afraid. Minor refinements may be expected continuously, but the basic operation and recalls, as found in the latest sets, will remain unchanged for some time."

Stable and fading, which he considers caused by the sun, may be overcome in the future, but research is still far from the solution, he added. Experiments which may eventually cure fading are being made with a governor on a receiving set which will automatically increase sensitivity as fading begins and decreases it as signals grow stronger, but its perfection is not yet in sight.

"Before seeing Doctor Alexander's experiment I was very skeptical about radio 'movies,' but I am convinced it is only a matter of time and the development of discoveries already made. Vision by radio in the home may be the next important improvement. About eight or ten years from now I believe we shall be both listening in and looking in on distant theaters and operas while comfortably seated at home."

## How to Test Condenser to Determine "Shorts"

The best way to determine whether the plates in a variable condenser touch each other is by connecting a battery and buzzer in series with the condenser. Should the buzzer operate while revolving the rotary plates, it indicates that the plates are touching. A little spark will also be seen at such points, and thus the trouble may be remedied. Another method to be used in locating the trouble is using a pair of phones and "B" battery connected in the same manner as the buzzer.

## SOCIETY DIRECTORY

A cordial invitation is extended to strangers who belong to any of these organizations to visit meetings when in town.

**BETHEL LODGE, No. 97, F. & A. M.,** meets in Masonic Hall the second Thursday evening of each month. E. F. Disbee, W. M.; Fred D. Merrill, Secretary.

**PURITY CHAPTER, No. 102, O. E. S.,** meets in Masonic Hall the first Wednesday evening of each month. Mrs. Alice Rowe, W. M.; Mrs. Emma Van Den Kerckhoven, Secretary.

**MT. ABRAM LODGE, No. 31, I. O. O. F.,** meets in their hall every Friday evening. A. H. Gibbs, N. G.; D. M. Forbes, Secretary.

**SUNSET REBEKAH LODGE, No. 64, I. O. O. F.,** meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Monday evenings of each month. Mrs. Gertrude Boyker, N. G.; Mrs. Emily F. Forbes, Secretary.

**SUDBURY LODGE, No. 23, K. of P.,** meets in Grange Hall the first and third Tuesdays of each month. H. C. Rowe, C. C.; Kenneth McInnis, K. of R. and S.

**NACCOMI TEMPLE, No. 63, PYTHIAN SISTERS,** meets the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at Grange Hall. Mrs. Minnie Bennett, M. E. C.; Mrs. Hester Sanborn, M. of R. and C.

**BROWN POST, No. 84, G. A. R.,** meets at Odd Fellows' Hall the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. A. H. Hutchinson, Commander; J. A. Brown, Adjutant; L. N. Bartlett, Q. M.

**BROWN, W. R. C. No. 36,** meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month. Mrs. Lottie Inman, President; Mrs. Lillie Burbank, Secretary.

**GEORGE A. MUNDT POST, No. 81, AMERICAN LEGION,** meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month in its rooms. J. M. Hartigan, Commander; Charles Tuell, Adjutant.

**COL. C. S. EDWARDS CAMP, No. 72, S. O. F.,** meets first and third Thursday of each month in the Legion rooms. E. H. Smith, Commander; Carl L. Brown, Secretary.

**BETHEL GRANGE, No. 66, P. of H.,** meets in their hall the first and third Thursday evenings of each month. L. W. Morse, M.; Eva W. Hastings, Secretary.

**Parent-Teachers' Association,** Meeting 2nd Monday of each month at Grammar School during school year. Pres., Arthur Herrick; Secretary, Mrs. R. R. Tibbitts.

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## The Doc Tra

—By  
**Arthur D. Ho**  
Author of PORTO BE  
(By Breniano's.)

## CHAPTER V

"Tn-wan-nears is a en-gwa-ra-go. He is Ononitlo (the French of Canada, regard who rules at Quebec white people are not the Indian. I am con- sider to prove my friend frontier 'tis said Jone- man who governs the the falls of Niagara (N to begin the building 'A fort!' protested 'Sure, 'tis impossible! rect violation of the P 'It is true,' spoke 'His voice was high a- sounded ridiculous con- a giant.

"Hath the building- minded the governor. 'I think not. brought me the word We combed to you could."

"Tn-wan-nears came partly the fault of his French are settled by the Indian.

"Yes," replied the co- to and Joneaire first- das drunk, and then them to sell the Senec- "They had no right sented Tn-wan-nears s- now will you believe t- ars is your friend?"

"I believe," said the I pray you tell me wh- New York to govern th- predecessor told me th- ment of having you ed- missionaries had failed, returned to the forest, than ever to Indian way.

"The Indian's face lig- with that grave smile- itself with scarcely a- the muscles.

"Yes, On-en-gwa-ra- go, who Tn-wan-nears from his people. Thine was the Indian. But Tn-wa- that of the two white rag- were the kindest to the (The People of the I- Indian name for Iroquois, always have fought with fish have aided us. The little for our fare; the much.

"On-en-gwa-ra-go, I th- man can never be an ho- the Indian, for he wa- Indian king; but Tn-wa- the Englishman to the- whatever may be the le- "Nacho!" "I have kn- I can give no adequa- of the impressiveness w- speaking in a tongue str- Every word rang in my e- "Who is this man?" I- Golden as he finished.

"He is one of the two- the Iroquois legend, both Senecas. His name, w- "Seedle-Breaker," is actu- title which goes with the- over, he is a nephew of t- Dono-ho-ner-woh, who is the Western Door of the- He was taken as a youth the missionaries—with the you see."

"He broke off, for the- addressing me. "Have you any object- Ordered, to my acquainta- and Corliese with what w- discussing?"

"I shook my head. His turned to the Indian. The letter which you h- land, Tn-wan-nears, is f- Robert Juggins of Lond- some time in the provin- were a lad."

"I remember Master J- rrupted Tn-wan-nears. "I- my first master. In this his friend?"

"Yes," said the govern- direct from Master Juc- tended to me for use in- find myself in."

"I will help the English- Tn-wan-nears eagerly. "But you know nothing of I am enlisting you in" p- governor.

"That matters little," s- as are composedly. "If y- Englishman and Golden ar- no honest cause. What s- later?"

"It will be good enough- clared the Dutchman s- The governor laughed.

"My friends and I do th- the complaint you do us, are. But I must lay our- you for what your coun- know that Andrew Murr- cured the consent of the- in London to the suspens- against exporting trade-g- what Murray landed this- rather with a French off- s-ller de Veulle, who—"



# The Doom Trail

—By—  
**Arthur D. Howden Smith**  
Author of *PORTO BELLO GOLD*, Etc.  
(© by Brentano's) WNU Service

## CHAPTER V—Continued

—11—

"Ta-wan-ne-ars is your friend, Ga-en-gwa-ra-go. He is not the friend of Onondaga. (The French governor general of Canada, regardless of identity), who rules at Quebec. Most of the white people are not well-wishers to the Indian. I am come here with Corlaer to prove my friendship. On the frontier 'tis said that the Frenchman who governs the trading post by the falls of Niagara (Niagara) is about to begin the building of a stone fort. 'A fort!' protested the governor. 'Sure, 'tis impossible! 'Twould be a direct violation of the Peace of Utrecht.' 'It is true,' spoke up Corlaer. 'His voice was high and squeaky, and sounded ridiculous coming from such a giant.'"

"Hath the building begun?" demanded the governor. "I think not. Ta-wan-ne-ars brought me the word at Onondaga. We comedit to you as fast as we could."

"Ta-wan-ne-ars came because it was partly the fault of his people that the French are settled by Jagara," said the Indian.

"Yes," replied the governor. "Onondaga and Jagara first made the Onondaga drunk, and then bargained with them to sell the Seneca's land. 'They had no right to do so,' answered Ta-wan-ne-ars solemnly. 'But now will you believe that Ta-wan-ne-ars is your friend?'"

"I believe," said the governor. "But I pray you tell me why you feel for us this friendship? When I came to New York to govern the province my predecessor told me that the experiment of having you educated by the missionaries had failed, that you had returned to the forest, closer wedded than ever to Indian ways. 'The Indian's face lighted up again with that grave smile which showed itself with scarcely a contraction of the muscles. 'Yes, Ga-en-gwa-ra-go, I failed to win Ta-wan-ne-ars from the ways of his people. Those ways are best for the Indian. But Ta-wan-ne-ars learned that of the two white races the English were the kindest to the Ho-de-sau-nee. (The People of the Long House—Indian name for Iroquois.) The French always have fought with us. The English have aided us. The French pay little for our furs; the English pay much. 'Ga-en-gwa-ra-go, I think the white man can never be an honest friend to the Indian, for he wants what the Indian has; but Ta-wan-ne-ars prefers the Englishman to the Frenchman, whatever may be the issue. 'Na-ho! (I have finished.)' 'I can give no adequate conception of the impressiveness with which this speech was delivered by a savage speaking in a tongue strange to him. Every word rang in my ears. 'Who is this man?' I whispered to Colden as he finished. 'He is one of the two war-chiefs of the Iroquois league, both of whom are Seneca. His name, which signifies 'Needle-Breaker,' is actually a form of title which goes with the office. Moreover, he is an upholder of the Roy-en-eh Do-no-ho-ga-wah, who is Guardian of the Western Door of the Long House. He was taken as a youth and given to the missionaries—with the result that you see. 'He broke off, for the governor was addressing me. 'Have you any objection, Master Ormerod, to my acquainting the chief and Corlaer with what we have been discussing?'"

I shook my head. He turned to the Indian. "The letter which you hold in your hand, Ta-wan-ne-ars, is from Master Tolbert Juggins of London, who was some time in the province when you were a lad. 'I remember Master Juggins,' interrupted Ta-wan-ne-ars. 'He sent me my first musket. In this Englishman his friend?'"

"Yes," said the governor. "He comes direct from Master Juggins, recommended to me for use in the plight I find myself in. 'I will help the Englishman,' agreed Ta-wan-ne-ars eagerly. 'But you know nothing of the cause I am enlisting you in,' protested the governor. 'That matters little,' said Ta-wan-ne-ars. 'I am a warrior, and I will fight for the cause of the Englishman and the Frenchman. What say you, Corlaer?'"

"I will be good enough for me," declared the Dutchman solemnly. The governor laughed. "My friends and I do thank you for the compliment you do us, Ta-wan-ne-ars. But I must lay our case before you, for we seek your counsel. Do you know that Andrew Murray hath secured the consent of the lords of trade in London to the suspension of the law against exporting trade-goods to Canada? Murray landed this morning, together with French officers, the Chevalier de Veulle, who—"

He stopped at sight of the passion in the Seneca's face. But 'twas Corlaer who spoke first.

"That is very strange news, gofer-nor, for on der frontier there is talk that an enemy is coming to deliver a message to der tribes. Jougins is calling a grand council to meet in der summer. All der Indians from beyond der lakes and der west vill come."

"Strange news!" repeated the governor. "You may well say so! Murray overrides our law! Jougins sets out to build a stone fort upon our soil at Jagara; the French king sends an officer, experienced on the frontier, with a special message for a grand council of the tribes."

"All these three events come simultaneously. 'Tis impossible that accident so disposed them. Here we have the first indication of the culmination of the plot. Aye, 'tis graver than I had supposed."

Ta-wan-ne-ars laid down the unopened letter from Juggins upon the table.

"Let some other read this," he said. "But it serves no purpose. This Englishman and Ta-wan-ne-ars are brothers. Corlaer, too, will take the Englishman into his friendship—not because he carried this writing across the sea, but because he is a man to be trusted. So much is to be read in his face. And now Ga-en-gwa-ra-go, I would ask that Ta-wan-ne-ars may retire. What you have told me has clouded my heart with hatred, and I may not think straight."

His right arm swept up in the gesture of farewell, and the door closed upon his bronzed back.

"What hath happened to frk him so?" inquired the governor in surprise. "It was this De Veulle who ran away with der letter of his uncle, Do-no-ho-ga-wah," replied Corlaer, stirred again from his habitual silence. "I remember," interposed Colden. "Twas some four years ago. I remember having seen the maid at a council at Albany. She was called Ga-ha-no (Hanging Flower), a pretty child and wondrous dainty for an Indian."

"'Tis a sad story," commented the governor. "Is it certain De Veulle took her?" "He did not take her. She ran away with him."

"I wonder what became of her," I said. De Veulle appeared in Paris. Corlaer shrugged his shoulders. "Suppose you find der Doom Trail and come to La Verge du Bois. May be then you know."

"That is exactly what we wish to do, Corlaer," exclaimed the governor. "Do you think it can be done?" Corlaer reflected, ponderous as a sleepy moose.

"It will take much time and money and then all depends upon der Indians."

"What Indians?" "Der Six Nations. If we find der Trail, gofer-nor, what then. We haf der Keepers. They are a strong band. We must fight them. You cannot send soldiers. That would be war. We must fight them with Indians. And what Indians could you get but der Iroquois?"

"Can we get der Iroquois?" "I do not know," confessed Corlaer. "But if you get them, you smash der Trail."

"I see," said the governor. "Yes, there is every reason why the Iroquois should join us. Look you, Corlaer, this is the obvious plan of the French. With Murray's aid they will earn their money with trade goods this summer. They will push ahead the building of the fort at Jagara. Once that is finished, they will have a curb on the necks of the Iroquois. They will be able to hold up the flocks of furs from the upper lakes that now pass down to our post at Oswego on the Onondaga's river. In two seasons they will have created the trade entirely from our hands, and then if they are ready they can strike with musket and scalping knife."

"And who, think you, will bear the brunt of the first blow? Who but the Iroquois, whom the French have dreaded since Champlain's day?" "True," murmured Colden.

"Yes," assented Corlaer; "you haf der right of it, gofer-nor. What is your plan?"

"I shall send this young man"—he laid his hand on my arm—"with you and Ta-wan-ne-ars to spy out the ground at Jagara, to search the wilderness for signs of the Trail, to work upon the Iroquois in our interest. Master Ormerod hath had experience with the French and he knows De Veulle of old."

"When do we start?" replied Corlaer simply. "Within the week you must leave."

Many Firmly Believe in Influence of Moon

A supposed influence of the moon on plants and animals is found mixed with the religious ideas of nearly all primitive peoples. The moon, too, is blamed for interfering in the affairs of men, and such beliefs persist today in folklore and superstitions.

If we get into touch with primitive peoples, or even, nearer home, if we take country folk aside and ask them in confidence what they think of the influence of the moon and of its phases, many will give this sort of answer. They will tell us that the moon, wife or sister of the sun, shares with the latter the duty of lighting the world. Perhaps we shall hear further that for misconduct it has been banished to the night. One is said to see in the full moon the face of a man in penitence or other work the image of a hare. And we shall be told that the moon affects innumerable activities of men from the

most important, such as agriculture, to the most trivial, as cutting the nails or hair.—H. Munro Fox in the Forum.

Modern Mother and Child

A woman who is so fashionable that she is almost a stranger to her little son decided that it was about time she became acquainted with him.

She read old books about the things mothers used to do, such as sing lullabies and rock to sleep.

And then, one night, she sent her nurse out and stayed at home, just for a new sensation.

She crept into her little son's bedroom, and began to croon, as she pushed the bed about. "Hush-a-by, baby on the tree-top."

The child turned a wondering eye on her, and then said, sleepily: "I say, cut that stuff out, mother. A fellow wants to get some sleep."

## OPEN DEATH VALLEY TO MOTOR TOURISTS

Winter Months in Sink Permitted to Sightseers.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Death valley, noted as the most desolate, the most dangerous and one of the strangest places on this earth, the lowest point on the American continent, is opened up to tourist sight-seeing traffic. Automobile buses criss-cross the great sunken desert and transcontinental tourists may, in comfort, cross the mysterious valley which used to mean death to the emigrant who, beguiled by its numerous mirages and its stretches of salt, which looked like cool water, attempted to cross its desert wastes.

May 15 is to see the last tourist of the season out of the valley. Hereafter, the season will open in the fall, but always, by May 15 the last tourist must be out of the place. For Death valley, so pleasant in the winter, becomes a perfect inferno with the return of the summer sun and temperatures run up to as high as 140 degrees and more. A modern hotel has been built at Furnace creek, and this will be headquarters for the tourists.

Pullman cars are operated to Death valley junction, and gasoline motor cars on the Death valley railroad go to within 12 miles of the entrance to the valley itself. From this point the automobile buses operate to and through the valley of death. The Death valley railroad, Tonopah and Tidewater railroad and Union Pacific railroad is the combination which has opened up Death valley to tourist traffic.

Many Perished in Valley.

Death valley's significant name was given it by the very first party of emigrants to look down upon it from the surrounding mountains. There were 30 men, women and children in the party. They thought they saw a silver stream of water, and attempted to cross. When they reached the stream it was just white salt and not a drop of water. With the full fury of the summer sun heating the sandy surface to 140 degrees, and no water, the trek became a panic. Wagons, cattle, everything was abandoned and groups spread along the Panamint mountain range at the western edge trying to find water or egress from the inferno.

About a dozen of the party got through Emigrant wash, found sweet water and survived. That was in 1850. In 1860, ten years later, a prospecting party under Dr. Darwin French, found emigrants, cooking utensils, children's toys, etc., lying just where they had been abandoned. They also found human skeletons, some within 300 yards of a water hole. The skeletons were buried by the party.

There are many graves scattered over the desert. Few names are on the markings. "He ran out of water" is the usual lettering.

But when one of that first party of emigrants got to water he found in his hand a piece of pure silver ore. He remembered breaking the shiny "rock" from a ledge of the same material.

"That little piece of silver was made into a slight for the finder's rifle. And since that time that lost silver mine has been known as the 'Gansicht' mine. Hundreds of prospectors have searched for it. None have found it. Many have found death instead.

Hunt Lost Mine.

But still there are prospectors in Death valley, and tourists there will see some of them. In fact, there will certainly be asked to "grabstake" some old desert personality. "Troy-fogle's butte of gold is just over the mountains here somewhere," the tourist will be told. "I saw it one day a-shining in the sun, but I couldn't get in it. But I'll find it some day. Worth more than all the gold coin in the world, too."

And the "Troy-fogle" legend is but one of many. There are many lost mines of fabulous richness still awaiting rediscovery in Death valley.

Three hundred and ten feet below the level of the sea is the floor of its deepest point, and from this point up 11,045 feet above sea level rises Telescope peak, and a little farther on is Mount Whitney, 14,501 feet in elevation, the highest point in the United States. From the same point the tourist will see the lowest and the highest points in the country.

Paris Night Life Cost Up Despite Franc Rise

Paris.—The cost of night life in Paris remains high despite the mounting exchange value of the franc.

A small holiday supper for two at one of the less expensive Montmartre resorts costs: Covert charge 10 francs; consommé, 25 francs; foie gras, 60 francs; two bottles champagne, 350 francs; government taxes, 120 francs; total, 575 francs. That recently made about \$23 in American money, of which the luxury tax totaled \$4.61.

Last year, with the franc at approximately the same exchange value, the cost of the supper would have been about \$12.50.

Tune In America

London.—British radio listeners want more jazz. They complain that one-third of the programs are lectures, discussions and dissertations.

Expect Speed

London.—British air experts are hopeful that one of the three new planes under construction will attain five miles a minute.

## FRENCH RAILROADS ADOPT ELECTRICITY

Scarcity of Domestic Fuel Causes Change.

Washington.—"France is making a strong bid for leadership in mileage of electrified railroads," says a bulletin from Washington headquarters of the National Geographic society.

More than five hundred miles of French railroads, formerly traversed by the steam engine, have been electrified. This is about one-third of the mileage of electric railroads in the United States.

"Almost simultaneously with the celebration of the electrification of a portion of the Illinois Central in the vicinity of Chicago, recently, came the report from Orleans, France, that the first through electric train arrived from Paris, 75 miles northeast of the 'City of Joan of Arc.' The train was drawn by an American-made electric locomotive.

"Electric trains are not new to the inhabitants of either Paris or Orleans for the P.O. (as the Paris-Orleans railroad is familiarly known to the Frenchman) has been electrified for 60 miles in the dense traffic sections in the neighborhood of both cities for several years, corresponding to the sections of the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads running into New York city.

"The completion of the remaining 15 miles and purchase of new equipment was made possible by loans from the United States.

"The rapid increase in electrification in France is largely due to the scarcity of domestic fuel and the high cost of transportation, particularly to the railroads and industries of the South and West. France imports large quantities of coal.

In Germany, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden, where electric railroads are owned by the government, power is generated for the road's use only. France plans to install equipment which will also supply light and power to cities and villages along the right of way, thus saving the enormous tonnage of coal used in electric power plants.

"Paris has long desired to bring about economies in coal consumption by making use of the water supply of the central plateau. This desire dominated the movement to hasten the completion of the Paris-Orleans line."

Mad Prairie Dog Runs Amuck, Bites Children

Austin, Texas.—Not infrequently patients are received at the State Pasteur Institute here for serum treatment to prevent rabies after having been bitten by mad dogs, cats, and even rodents, but not until the other day was it known that prairie dogs are subjected to the dread malady.

Ordinarily a prairie dog is a meek animal, which was kept as a pet by T. T. McDermitt of Levelland, Texas, far out toward the New Mexico line, 500 miles from Austin, became ferocious and ran amuck in the little town, killing more than a dozen children, the matter was immediately reported to the Pasteur Institute.

The head of the prairie dog was sent here for examination and it was found to be afflicted with rabies. Three children of Prof. and Mrs. J. W. Wells, a child of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Cugburn, all of whom were bitten by the mad animal, were brought here for treatment. Several other children who were bitten did not take the rabies treatment.

Airplanes Aid Drive Against Malaria in Cuba

Havana, Cuba.—Airplanes will be used to assist in stamping out malaria fever in eastern Cuba, where several thousand cases have been reported. It plans of Dr. Fernando Hensolt, director of sanitation, are put in force. The airplanes will be used for spraying the breeding places of mosquitoes.

Doctor Hensolt also plans a general drainage of swamp land and the free introduction into rivers and streams of larvicide fish. A commission with full power to act in the case of immigrants affected by malaria will be recommended.

The plan calls for a yearly appropriation of \$3,000,000 to carry on the work.

Bar Fat Men

New York.—Fat fellows can't be freemen. A 245-pounder lost court proceedings for his reinstatement.

Each Package Weighed Alike, Sizes Differed

Seattle, Wash.—Striking examples of the disparity in specific gravity of two objects was shown here when the steamer Northwestern from Seward, Alaska, docked. In her cargo were two items weighing exactly the same, but which for size seemed all out of proportion.

One was a five-pound box of tin ore from newly developed mines up the Kuskokwim river measuring five inches each dimension; the other five pounds of elderdown, the minute feathers plucked from breasts of a species of Northern duck. The bag of duck feathers measured three feet thick by six feet long.

## ACQUIRED SIX WIVES; YOUTH HELD INSANE

Scion of Wealthy Family Victim of Leisure.

Fort Worth, Texas.—Married six times during the last year and a half without having obtained a divorce, Thomas W. Wharton, twenty-three years old and scion of a wealthy Texas family, has been declared insane by a jury, which recommended incarceration in an asylum. Wharton is a son of A. B. Wharton and a grandson of W. T. Waggoner, multimillionaire banker and rancher.

Both father and grandfather were in the courtroom of Judge Emmett Moore when the jury returned its verdict. Attorneys and physicians had been employed by the family in its effort to prove that the young man is mentally unsound. His mother was the late Electra Waggoner Wharton, several times married and divorced. Only a few days ago Mrs. Doris Edna Day of Abilene, Texas, testifies that she six wives, filed a suit against Wharton for \$120,000 damages.

Testimony developed that Wharton's first marriage was to a California girl in 1923, whose name was not disclosed, while the other marriages were to Isu Riley, June 1, 1920, at Palm Beach, Fla.; Mary Melfon, November 9, 1920, at Dallas; Irene Rolfe November 21, 1920, at Bartlesville, Okla.; Leora Murray, October 15, 1925, Colorado Springs, Col.; Doris Edna Day, December 3, 1926, at Abilene.

Unmoved by Trial.

Young Wharton, appearing at least ten years older than his twenty-three years, apparently took little interest in the proceedings and was unmoved when the verdict was returned. Testimony by Mrs. Henry T. Smith, Jack H. McClean, Wilmer Allison and R. O. Braswell was to the effect that Wharton had become mentally deranged through excessive use of liquor and frequent participation in wild parties.

"Up to the time Tom was fifteen years old he was one of the brightest, healthiest and handsomest boys I ever saw," Doctor McClean said on the stand. "But two years ago his condition became terrible and he has grown worse. His emotions are developed far beyond his intellect and will power and his condition is direct ly traceable to his excesses."

"The great trouble with this young man," the doctor testified, "is that he has never had anything to do. He was like any other boy, with a lot of energy and ambition, but since he was not put to work he expended his surplus energy in a dissolute life and this is the result. It was given an unlimited expense account and all he had to do was to kill time and spend a fortune any way he pleased. So he isn't altogether to blame. It is this very thing that is America's greatest problem today, but if wealthy parents won't make their sons work, nothing can be done about it."

Grandfather Big Rancher.

W. T. Waggoner, the grandfather, owns one of the largest ranches in Texas and early in life knew what it was to be poor and to work hard for a living. Oil wells, located on his ranches, have made him a millionaire many times over. The family owns two of Fort Worth's skyscrapers.

When young Wharton's mother died several months ago in New York, members of the Wharton family employed a special train to make the trip to New York to reach her bedside before death.

China Shy of Machines; Hires Men for All Work

Peking.—Labor-saving devices are scarce in China, where manpower is abundant and wages low.

Two men working with a large, two-handled saw, will spend a day cutting one plank from a rough fifteen-foot lumber. A mechanical saw, which would do the job in a matter of minutes, is looked upon with disfavour by the Chinese employer.

Peking's streets are sprinkled the year round by men with tubs and shal-low bamboo baskets on the end of a pole. They have been sprinkled in that manner for generations from wells at intervals along the streets. Thousands of men would be thrown out of work if modern methods were substituted for the old practice.

The firecracker pullers' guild and the wheelbarrow-pushing water peddlers oppose the encroachments of street cars and waterworks upon their business.

Four Sets of Twins Born Out of Total of 23 Births

Moberly, Mo.—A new record for a rural community like this one was established in November when four sets of twins were born out of a total of 23 births, breaking all previous records along that line. The twins were born to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Grove, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Earl L. Bles, and Mr. and Mrs. Warren Benton.

Invents "Railplane"

Glasgow.—George Tennant, a Scotch engineer, has invented a system of "railplane" transport, by which cars on an elevated track are propelled by electrically driven airplane propellers.

Co-eds Lead

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Women students outranked men students at the University of Michigan last year. The scholarship average for all women was 75.111 and for all men 73.742.



















## WANT COLUMN

Twenty-five words or less, one week, 25 cents; second week, 15 cents; each additional week, 10 cents.  
Each word more than 25: One week, 1 cent; and each additional week, 1 cent. Minimum charge, 25 cents.  
Cash must accompany order.

**WANTED**—Second hand baby stroller in good condition. (Citizen Office, Bethel, Me.) 2-10-11p

**WILL DO MARCELLING, MANICURING and Shampoos at my home, BISHOP PLINT, Broad Street, Tel. 523, 2-10-11p**

**WANTED**—Girl to learn telephone operating. Inquire of VAN TEL. & TEL. CO., Bethel, Me. 1-29-11p

**WANTED**—A new milk cow. G. D. HANLOW, Bethel, Me. 1-20

**BUY ALL WOOL WORSTED YARN from manufacturers. Many beautiful shades and textures for hand knitting, machine knitting, also rug yarns. 40¢ a lb. Write for free samples. Orders sent C. O. D. Postage paid. CONCORD WORSTED MILLS, West Concord, N. H. 1-6-14**

**DR. MASON H. ALLEN**  
OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN  
Will meet Patients at L. L. Carver's Hall, 1123 A. M., 2 to 4:30 P. M. Wednesdays from 9 to 12

**OFFICE HOURS:**  
Tuesdays and Fridays  
10 to 11:30 A. M.; 2 to 4:30 P. M.  
Home Calls and Other Hours by Appointment  
**HOWARD E. TYLER, D. O.**  
Palmer School Graduate  
Neurosurgeon Service  
Chiropractic for Health  
Residence Mrs. M. A. Godwin

**THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN**  
FURNISHED EVERY THURSDAY  
BY D. M. FORBES  
BETHEL, MAINE  
Entered as second class matter, May 7, 1926, at the post office at Bethel, Me.  
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1927.

## House for Sale

House of 8 rooms with stable and 2 acres of land, buildings in good condition. Only 1 1/2 miles from Bethel village on good road. Price only \$1250 if taken at once. A rare bargain. For sale by

**L. A. BROOKS**  
REAL ESTATE DEALER  
10 Market Square  
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE

## WEST BETHEL

Mrs. Edward Whittier of Portland visited her sister Mrs. Helen Perkins, Monday.

Mrs. Ida Parker of Norway visited Mrs. H. H. Jordan, recently.

Mrs. Thomas Harris spent Saturday with her mother at Bethel.

H. H. Mason has been assigned to the house with a cold.

Ralph Martin has gone to Hayes to work for E. F. Perkins.

Dora Jordan, who has employment in Portland, was home over the week end.

John Westing was home from his home, Saturday.

Mrs. Everett Barrett of Oxford visited her son, Albert Barrett, and wife, recently.

The snow plow from Bethel, N. H., was through here Tuesday.

## EAST BETHEL

A school party was recently held at the village hall.

Mrs. Wm. H. Hastings was last week's guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. C. at Greenwood.

Mr. H. A. Trask is having palpitated at his office here.

Charles Duggan has been sent for by Dr. A. Trask.

Charles Duggan had several rods of wood at Bethel village the past week.

Mrs. Mrs. Duggan and Mrs. White had country dinner at the village hall.

Mrs. Marion Duggan and family are visiting in the grand hotel here, are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Trask.

**Atlantic Ranges**  
Furnaces and Menbers  
**Ruberoid**  
Roofings and Shingles  
**SHEETROCK and ROCKLATH**  
Millwork as usual  
**H. Alton Bacon**  
Bryant's Pond, Maine

## ESSAY ON LINCOLN

Last February, in the far away little Chinese settlement of Wanchow, the boys and girls of Boyne College, a Christian mission institution of learning, studied their lessons and wrote their essays in competition for a Lincoln contest held on conducted by the Illinois Watch.

The prize was awarded to Arnold Wang. We have received a copy of his essay in Chinese, accompanied by a translation in English, also written by this young man. It is almost sublime in its conception of the Lincoln character. He has put his thoughts into terms which translate into beautiful English.

Following is Arnold Wang's essay.

## ABRAHAM LINCOLN

"All who have blood and breath unforgotten honor and love him; hence it is said, 'He is the equal of Heaven.' The Doctrine of the Mean."

Among the greatest figures in the modern age, none surpasses Abraham Lincoln in brilliance and sublimity. Without doubt he was one of the most celebrated statesmen our world has ever produced; and it goes without saying that he is the pride, the most precious national asset of the American people.

But Lincoln was more than a statesman of world-wide distinction, and much more still than one of the greatest executives of America. He is "the equal of Heaven."

In 1619 the first score of negro slaves brought by the Dutch upon the Virginia soil soon began to infect the land of the pure and free. One hundred and seventy years later the Declaration of Independence achieved the "unalienable rights" for the people in the "sweet land of liberty"; but the principles set forth by the Declaration were polluted by the thousands of negro "property"; and its humane tone was obscured by the pathetic groan of oppression and bitterness of the great mass of "blackbirds."

Many Chinese readers of American history, when coming to the section about the institution of slavery, and seeing its being protected by the constitution, favored by legislation, and fought for desperately by the South, will seldom fail to doubt whether "such a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal," was not like a Pharisee follower, who outwardly hailed the cry, "President Equality!" "Give me liberty or death!" but inwardly had an oppressive and relentless heart. Each historical fact tends to justify us to think that the American idea of liberty meant the liberty for themselves, and not for others; the sacred principle of human liberty could be violated for racial and color differences. It was not "that all men are created equal," but only the favorite sons under the stars and stripes "ate endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights."

But we are not overpowered by such doubts for long that from the West came the little Kentucky boy, named the "man of God," incarnated with the true spirit and real ideals of the majority of the Americans. He declared with an authoritative tone "that all persons held as slaves... are and henceforth shall be free." With mighty hands he took off the yoke of slavery from the thousands of negroes and made it into pieces. He made the "new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal" to endure and to testify the principles of mankind. He was the catalyst of the thousands of slaves the great champion of the oppressed and the weak. For such a noble and heroic feat his life was finally offered upon the altar of humanity, freedom, and democracy. How overwhelming was his love which passed the boundaries of color and race! His heart is the true American heart, the heart of humanity. That eminent British statesman, Mr. Lord George, in his tribute to Lincoln, said that he belongs to the common people of every land; and truly, so might he dare.

After the establishment of the Federal Government the commercial struggle between the manufacturing North and the agricultural South threatened the harmonious union of the nation. This struggle, culminated by the proclamation of a secession to the states of the South, and a great obstacle to the national development. The fate of American freedom trembled in the balance. The constitutional rights were in the hands of the seceding states. The Union was divided, and it was a crisis to which had not the answering battle of blood, and the reconstruction of the nation; and for the cause of his country he sacrificed his life, which is the highest form of patriotism.

Lincoln was a true patriot, whose name will be perpetuated in the hearts of honest men; for generations to come.

Lincoln was a self-made man. He pushed to the front from the step of a village. "True, when Heaven is about to confer a great office on any man, it first exercises his mind with

suffering, and his sinews and bones with toil. It exposes his body to hunger, and subjects him to extreme poverty. It confounds his undertakings. By all these methods it stimulates his mind, hardens his nature, and supplies his incompetencies." His perseverance, his devotion to study; his keen sense of right or wrong; his courage, both moral and physical; his elementary, his fortitude; and his trust in God will serve as the best model and stimulating encouragement to the ambitious youth of the West as well as the East, who wish to exert themselves in high ideals even under adverse circumstances.

But above all, his honesty, "complete honesty," wins admiration and honor from every human lip. How many can be honest in dollars and cents; honest in time of agony and distress; honest under threat and despair? Lincoln was honest through and through, his whole being, if being analyzed, was composed of nothing but the elements of honesty. The title "Honest Abe" is a synonym for perfect honesty. Mencius said that it is only he who is possessed of the most complete honesty who can move others. Lincoln moved the slaveholders to emancipate their abominable possession. He moved the American people to uphold the high ideals and lofty principles of mankind. He moved the false to become honest. He moved the coward to be brave. According to the meaning conveyed by the doctrine of the mean about the complete honesty, Lincoln is such a man who can assist the transforming and the nourishing powers of Heaven and Earth. "Hence it is said—'He is the equal of Heaven.'"

In concluding the thoughts on Lincoln, we cannot but naturally reflect on the urgent need of leadership of our country. China needs a savior, a champion of the oppressed and the weak, a true patriot, and above all, a man of complete honesty.

In one word, China wants a "Chinese Lincoln" who can steer her ship of state out of the turbulent sea, and who can uplift the nation to a high moral and democratic basis. May that "man of God," "the equal of Heaven," come upon our land!

**NOTE**—The term "equal of Heaven" carries a meaning rather akin to the Jewish idea of the priesthood or more the idea of a chosen prophet, an excellent example would be the Jewish estimate of David. Here Mr. Wang sees Lincoln in his true Christian relationship, one who places himself in harmony with God and in, in this way, the prophet.

**GROVER HILL**  
Mrs. Sarah Kendall from Cambridge, Mass. arrived Sunday evening and will spend a few weeks with her aged mother, Mrs. Eliza Spiney, and sister, Mrs. Martha Mudgett, and family.

James Mudgett had a severe attack of asthma late Sunday night.

Miss Evelyn Whitman was out of school ill with a cold the first of the week.

Mrs. Frances M. Whitman, who has been the guest of her son, E. B. Whitman, and family at West Bethel, was the recent guest of Mrs. M. F. Tyler.

Malcolm Mudgett was ill and unable to attend school a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hutchinson from Bethel were recent Sunday guests at Pleasant View Farm, as also was Miss Irene Briggs.

A. J. Penney from West Bethel was calling on friends here recently.

Fred Haggard made several calls on friends in this place a short time ago.

**India's Ruins**  
The continuation of the habit of hoarding, started years ago in India when families were frequent, is keeping the standard of living low and is handicapping practically every phase of activity there.

**Only Mineral Food.**  
Scientists say there is no plant that does not serve as food for some animal; but the only article used as food from the mineral kingdom is common salt.

**A Pure Herb Laxative**  
Not a harsh stimulator of the bowels but a beneficial, pure-quality herb Laxative which has been successfully

**Used for Over 76 Years**  
as a quick, natural relief from constipation—the evil which causes serious illness. Cleanse your system by taking

**Dr. True's Elixir**  
The True Family Laxative

"I had terrible headaches and I suffered for years before Dr. True's Elixir was recommended to me."—Mrs. Nellie Woodford, East Boston.

Family size 11.25; other sizes 50¢ to 1.00.

## CHURCH ACTIVITIES

**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY**  
Chapman Street  
Services Sunday morning at 10:45. Subject of the lesson sermon, Sunday School at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday testimonial meeting at 7:30 P. M.

**CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH**  
Thursday, Feb. 10, 9 o'clock: Meeting of the Ladies' Club with Mrs. C. E. Valentine.

Sunday, Feb. 13, 10:45: Sermon by Dr. Frank D. Tabbs of Bates College, 12:00. Church School.

7:15: Evening meeting, conducted by the Christian Endeavor Society, followed by rehearsal of chorus.

All members of the chorus are requested to be on hand promptly Sunday morning, Feb. 13.

**THE BETHEL METHODIST CHURCH**  
Rev. Chester B. Oliver, Minister

The church (school) bell rings at 9:30 every Sunday morning to give every one fifteen minutes warning or notice that our school begins at 9:45 o'clock and the worship program is important to young and old. Let us have a good "on time" attendance. People who are on time next Sunday will receive and give most to self and others.

Ask the janitor what he thinks about folks who are late. He knows.

The Church School, 9:45 o'clock. Sunday Church worship, 10:45 o'clock. Evangel League, 8:30 o'clock. Sunday Evening Worship, 7:30 o'clock.

Tuesday evening worship, 7:30 o'clock.

Basket ball Friday evening at Gymnasium.

Thursday evening, February 10 at 7:30 there will be a Valentine party at the church for all young people, students and members of the Epworth League—all who are not members of the 20th Century Club.

**LOCKE'S MILLS CHURCH**  
Rev. C. B. Oliver, Minister  
Church School, 1:30 to 2:30 o'clock. Church, 2:30-3:30 o'clock, every Sunday afternoon.

Worship at the little church at the head of the village.

**ANDOVER**  
Mr. and Mrs. John Bailey visited her brother-in-law, Josiah Philbrick, at Rumford Center last week. Mr. Philbrick has gone to California where he expects to remain for several weeks.

Mrs. Wallace Somerville has returned from a visit with her parents in Montreal.

Mrs. Abbie Marston is quite ill and Mrs. Charles Roberts is caring for her.

Mrs. George Learned has completed her work for Walter Barnes and is at her home in North Andover.

J. P. Ferron has moved his family to Rumford Point where he will be located for the present.

Word was received in town of the death of George M. Cutting at his home on Park Street, South Paris, Wednesday, Feb. 3, after an illness of three months. He was born in Andover, 82 years ago, March 17, the son of Eben and Eliza (Marston) Cutting, and was one of fourteen children. Surviving are his widow, who was Doreen Littlehale of this town, and four children.

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## THE J. E. JONES LETTER

(Continued from page 1)

the Census places the population of the Nation at 119,028,000. The population of the State of New York is reported at 11,423,000. How we do grow!

**"CITY BROKE"**  
More than 47 per cent of all the children in the Nation from 1 to 19 years of age now live in cities, and in consequence the educational authorities have turned their attention from the "desert" and the country schools to the problems of education in the cities.

**ANTI-PROHIBITION**  
Having "spoke their piece" the anti-prohibitionists in Congress have laid off on their attacks against the dry law. The enforcement officials are all reporting to Washington that they are making steady headway against John Barleycorn.

**FIXING POSTAL RATES**  
Congress will make some changes in the postal rates at this session. The rate of postage on private mailing cards will likely be fixed at one cent instead of two cents. There will probably also be reductions in postal rates on newspapers and other second class mail.

**IS THERE A BREAD TRUST?**  
The United States Senate has gotten in step with the Federal Trade Commission and is investigating the question as to whether there are trusts making bread and doing most of the baking business nowadays. The Government officials are having a hard time about this. It might be suggested that this ask groups of housewives, as the latter can perhaps tell them how they are being held up for bread and some other necessities.

**Gum Costs Far More Than Books.**  
Among other things, the matter with us is the fact that we spend \$27 a year for chewing gum for every dollar we spend for books.—Kansas City Star.

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